THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PERSONS sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

SPEAKMAN & SAY of PHILADELPHIA, *DRUGGISTS*, have established a DRUG and CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE in Pittsburgh, and taken SAMUEL PETTIGREW into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

in Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing such articles as the place will admit of, they confidently hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expences only.

They now offer for Sale a large and general assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. for Cash, Produce, or at the usual credit.

May 31, 1813.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has just received a general and complete supply of Fresh

Drugs and Medicines,

Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Spices, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes, Gold Leaf, Smalts, &c. &c. selected with particular care from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail.

Practitioners of Physick, and Storekeepers, will be supplied with genuine articles, at the lowest prices.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO APPRENTICES:—In addition to the profession of Druggist and Apothecary, they will have the advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of Physick and Surgery.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1813.

ANTHONY BEELEN informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership in his mercantile concern, Mr. HARRY BOSLER, and that the same will in future be carried on under the firm of BOSLER & Co.

BOSLER AND CO.

Are now opening an extensive assortment of BRITISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, INDIA and AMERICAN GOODS—Hardware, Groceries, Plated Ware Jewelry, Paper Hanging, Bolting Cloths, Hatters Trimmings, Sword's, Dirks, Epaulets, Plumes, Lace, and other articles in the military line; Ladies fashionable Straw Hats and Bonnets; Mens Summer Hats, New Music and Musical instruments, Carpeting, Boot Legs, Fair Tops, and other trimmings for shoemakers; Cotton and Wool Cards, German, English, Blister and Crowly Steel, German and Waldron's English Scythes, &c.

ALSO,

A great variety of Fancy articles all which they will sell on reosonable terms for Cash and approved paper only.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1813.

GLASS BLOWING.

WANTED immediately, two or three sober steady LADS, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the above business. Apply at our Manufactory on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood Street.

TREVOR & ENCELL.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1813.

☞ Cash given for POT and PEARL Ashes.

Vinegar wanted.

A LIBERAL price in Cash will be given for a quantity of good VINEGAR. Apply to JAMES S. STEVENSON, at the White Lead Factory, near the Garrison.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1813. tf

10 *Dollars Reward*

DESERTED from the Barracks at Fort Fayette, on the night of the 8th inst. WILLIAM HOWARD, 15 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, blue eyes, fair hair, rather inclining to yellow, born in Penn. enlisted in Somerset county, with the consent of his master, expressed in writing; had on when he went away, a soldier's shirt, vest, and trowsers, and a caster hat which he stole.

The above reward and all reasonable charges, will be paid to any person who will apprehend the above deserter, and deliver him to any officer of the U. S. army, commanding any detachment, or at any post, or lodge him in any jail in the U. S. and give notice thereof, to the next commanding officer.

R. MARLIN, *Maj. 22d Regt. U. S. Inf'y, Com'g. 9th Rect'g. District. Fort Fayette, July 12.*

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
1st, July, 1813.

THE President and Managers of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company have this day declared a dividend of four and an half per cent. on the stock of said Company paid in agreeably to the articles of Association, which will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, any time after the 15th instant.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. *Chief Clerk.*

TO BE SOLD,
The unexpired time of a
Negro Boy,
an indented servant. Enquire at this Office. July 14, 1813.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house in the borough of Pittsburgh on Monday the 9th day of August next, to wit:

All the right title and interest in and to the southeastwardly half of lot No. 116, in the borough of Pittsburgh so marked in col. Wood's plan of said borough, fronting on Liberty Street sixty feet, and extending back 120 feet or thereabout, to an alley adjoining lot No. 115, on the northeast, and lot No. 117 on the Southwest, on which is erected a two story brick house, subject to a yearly ground rent of 150 dollars payable to Simon Small.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Enoch, esq. at the suit of James Gray.

WM. WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*
Pittsburgh, July 23, 1813.

PIANO FORTE.
For Sale, a very fine toned
Piano Forte.
Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. July 20, 1813.

A BLACK MARE,

BROKE into my inclosure about 3 weeks ago. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

RD. BISHOP,
near Mr. Reed's Ferry, 4 miles up the Allegheny river.
17th July, 1813.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of alias venditicni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 10th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. being court week, all the right, titie and interest in and to certain lots of ground, marked and numbered in the general draft of the town of Pittsburgh, No. 160 and 161, situate on Front Street, adjoining lots of the heirs of James Fleming, Thomas Collins, Esq. and the heirs of Conrad Winebiddle; taken in execution as the property of David Duncan, deceased, in the hands of Margaret Duncan, executrix, Abm. Kirkpatrick and Geo. Wallace, executors, at the suit of D. Steele, and to be sold by me,

HENRY BAIRD, *D'ply Sh'ff.*

June 22.

Flour for Exportation.

THOSE who may want a quantity of *Fresh* Flour for the Orleans market, can be supplied at a short notice.

Pittsburgh Steam Mill,
July 7, 1813.

FROM THE GLEANER.

FROM THE DESK OF POOR ROBERT THE SCRIBE.

Kind words may reconcile a foe,
But cross ones never will, I trow;
A sarcasm or a cutting joke,
Hath many a bond of friendship broke,
But never yet a friend hath made,
Since Eve repos'd in Eden's shade.
Then never joke a man or quiz him,
For ten to one you'll much displease him,

Ensign Oliver Caustic was a man, noted through all Applebury for his jokes and sarcasms; many of which were much more remarkable for their severity than their wit. He used often to say "Never spoil a joke for relation's sake," and indeed, he let no opportunity slip to say what he considered a smart thing, or to tell an applicable story. One morning, having been down to my Uncle Aaron's to get his shoe mended, I returned up street with him; and long shall I remember the tartness with which he accosted every one he saw. Meeting Edward Easy, who had been down to the pond for ducks and fortunately had got a fine brace. "Well done, Ned, said he, quite successful this morning." "*A fool for luck*" they say. "A fool" muttered Edward, colouring, and passed on.

The next man we met was Capt. Hawthorn, who told us on enquiry, that he had been up to ask the squire's advice about buying the Oak Tree lot, for said he neighbour Caustic, "two heads are better than one." "Aye, Aye," cried Caustic, "though they are *Sheep's* heads."—"*Sheep's* heads" grumbled Hawthorn, and turned away abruptly.

Coming by Major Speedwell's a fine horse that had just broke his leg, lay at his door. Now the Major was a pretty clever fellow, but jockied it a little now and then; but that is so common as not to be much minded, "Heigh! heigh! said Caustic, bad luck! ha! Well! *what comes over the Devil's back will go under his belly, you know.*" "*Devil's belly,*" said Speedwell, and on we went.

We pretty soon came to where Sergeant Peter Furrow was planting potatoes, in hills. "Why don't you plant them in rows?" asked Ensign Oliver, "they'll yield a third more and be vastly easier tended" "Oh!" says Peter, "I know how to raise potatoes." "Aye, aye," cried Oliver, "*A fool is wiser in his own conceit than seven men that can render a reason:*" "*Humph*" cried the sergeant and we marched on.

Passing Mr. Bakewell's who should come to the door but her ladyship, with a churn as white as milk. "Good morning Mrs. Bakewell," said the Ensign, you've been churning this morning I suppose. "*Yes Sir*" replied she. "Well" added the Ensign every body praises your butter as the best in the whole town. "I am glad it is thought well of," said she. "I could not help thinking," added the Ensign of the old saying, "*Scolds & sluts make the best butter!* but no offence I hope." Mrs. Bakewell reddened with mortification and anger. Indeed there was'nt one in the whole neighborhood but what felt some how uneasy always whilst Mr. Caustic was in company.

It was not long after that I was down town in very muddy weather and Ensign Oliver in driving home a load of hay upset his cart in a mudhole, and the off steer choked to death before he could get him loose. In great need of help who should come along but Edward Easy. "*So! so*" said Ned, tauntingly, "*A fool for luck Ensign!*" and on he went.

Bye and bye up came capt. Hawthorn, "neighbor Hawthorn," said Caustic, in a most piteous tone, "I beg of you to help me contrive to get out of this terrible mud hole." "So there, Ensign,"—said he jeeringly, "you seem to think *two heads are better than one if they be Sheep's heads*" and passed on.

Presently Maj. Speedwell came prancing by on his fine pacing filly, *Brunette*—"Well neighbor Oliver" said he as he spattered by, "your saying I see is verified, *What comes over the Devil's back goes under his belly.*" The Ensign bit his lips.

As luck would have it, the next that came by was Peter Furrow. "How is this Ensign," said he "why did'nt you go round by the parson's, it is'nt half so muddy and only 20 rods further." "I thought" replied Oliver. "You know what thought did," interrupted Furrow, "*A fool is wiser in his own conceit than seven men who can render a reason,*" and on he passed.

These men never forgot, even if they forgive poor Caustic, to the day of their death.

How different was it with Squire Aimwell He never made use of any expression that would mortify the sensibility of any one. He would not wound the feelings of a child. Every body liked to see him come, for had the true art of pleasing, to make every body pleased with themselves. Was any one in trouble—he had a kind expression of sympathy to soothe them—was any one fortunate, he made them doubly so by seeming to participate their joy. Mild be his slumbers as the dews of summer—Blithe be his mornings as the orisons of the grove. His were the manners, bland, amiable and endearing, which smooth the rugged road of life, and bind a man in love to his fellow man. While such men as Caustic, like the young foxes of Sampson in the corn of the Philistines scattered firebrands, anger and discontent.

Ye gentle, ye simple, ye wise and ye witty,
Who dwell in the country or live in the city;
For once let me pray you, take Robert's advice,
And ne'er wound his feelings whose friendship you prize,
For sarcasms, jesting, and quizzing depend,
Have made many foes, but ne'er yet made a friend.

From the New-York Evening Post, July 15, 1813.

OUT AT LAST.

The National intelligencer received this morning, contains an abstract of the answer of the executive to Mr. Webster's resolutions presented to Congress on Monday last. The Answer appears to be plain and unequivocal, so far as it respects the time and manner of receiving the decree repealing the decrees of Berlin and Milan. The President has not hesitated to fix the lie direct on the Duke of Bassano;—but in doing this what becomes of the veracity of his proclamation of the 2d of November 1810. That this political juggle, which has brought this country into a cruel and disasterous war, may be fairly understood, we will give a short history of the whole affair: referring our readers to the official documents which have been laid before Congress within the last four years for the truth of our statement.

In March 1810, Congress being tired of the "Continental system" which for several years they had attempted to enforce without effect, passed a law, placing as it was then stated the two belligerents upon an equal footing, and declaring that the one which first revoked its unjust edicts against our commerce, should be considered as a friend, and that if the other refused to repeal hers, within three months after, she should be considered as an enemy, and the non-intercourse should be put in force against her. The law gave the president authority to declare such revocation as soon as the fact was known. On the 5th Aug. following the Duke of Cadore presented a paper to gen. Armstrong, then our minister at the court of St. Cloud, which paper declared that the French decrees should be revoked on the first of November following provided *the United States should cause their rights to be respected by G Britain.* This paper was transmitted to Mr. Madison, who on the 2d day of Nov. 1810 issued his proclamation declaring the French decrees to be revoked as respected the U. States. The declaration of the Duke of Cadore, though it satisfied Mr. Madison, did not satisfy the British government, they declared that they could not consider it a revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, while Bonaparte himself declares to the world that the decrees were not revoked, and while the French armed ships continued to inforce them, by taking, confiscating, burning and destroying American property where-ever they could find it. The British therefore refused to revoke their orders in council and on the 2d of March 1811 Congress passed a law putting the non-intercourse in force against that nation. On the 21st of April 1812 the British government published a paper in which in was declared that as soon as the French government should by some authentic act publickly promulgate an absolute and unconditional repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, then the orders in council should be wholly and absolutely revoked. Mr Barlow then minister of the United States at Paris, having received this declaration, addressed a note to the Duke of Bassano, requesting the Fr. government to make and publish such an authentic act. The Duke of Bassano as an answer to that note, produced the famous decree of the 29th of April, 1811, which declared that as the American government had caused its rights to be respected, by enforcing the non-intercourse against Great Britain, the Berlin and Milan decrees were revoked, as respected the United States.—This decree being dated more than a year prior to its communication to Mr. Barlow, he expressed his surprise that he should not have heard of it before;—when the duke answered that it had been communicated to his predecessor Mr. Russel, and had likewise been sent to Mr. Serrurier with orders to have it communicated to the American government. On the 20th May, 1812 this decree was made known to the British government, and on the 23d of June the orders in Council were repealed. On the 4th of November 1812, the French decrees of the 28th of April 1811 was first laid before Congress, but without any of the correspondence which accompanied its receipt, by the executive.

A resolution was adopted in the House of Representatives calling on the executive for correspondence relative to the extraordinary decree, and on the 3d of March last, the very last day of the session, Mr. Barlow's letter of the 12th of May 1812 containing the Duke of Basssano's declaration respecting the decree was first laid before Congress.

The reader in perusing this sketch will perceive that the Duke of Cadore's letter of the 5th of Aug. announcing an intended repeal, contained a condition;—it was to take effect, provided the U. States caused their rights to be respected by G. Britain; and that on the 2d of March, following, Congress put the non-intercourse in force against that nation. The repealing decree is dated the 28th of April, about the time the non-intercourse act reached France and is expressly predicted on the act;—"that law," says the decree "being considered an act of resistance to the arbitrary pretentions consecrated by the orders in council." How then is it possible that the decrees were revoked on the 1st of November 1810 as declared by the President's proclamation? The presid't has prov'd the D. of Basano guilty of falsehood; what has the Duke proved the President? It will be recollected that our war was declared on the 18th of June, and that the alledged cause of the war was the orders in council, which were revoked on the 23 of the same month, and that the British government supposing the war would cease with the cause, empowered their officers on this station to enter into an armistice, which was refused by our President, although he must have at that time been in possession of all the documents relative to this disgraceful French manœuvre,—stimulated a war against a nation, which, if had not acted nobly, had acted candidly in the business;—and kept silence with regard to a nation which had deceived him and treated him with contempt.

With respect to the documents which the President has at last, though with evident reluctance, laid before the world, we could almost, for the honor of our country; have wished that they had been concealed forever. They bring to light such a scene of hypocricy, deceit and iniquity, that we cannot read them without blushing for the conduct of those who rule the destinies of our nation. Why Mr. Madison should have concealed these documents until this time, no one can tell; unless indeed he was partial to France. And notwithstanding what his Excellency the secretary of state may have volunteered to say to congress relative to "the actual state of our foreign relations," the candid public will certainly judge that the President has been something more than a dupe in this affair. As he came into possession of Mr. Barlow's letter soon after the declaration of war, why did he not lay it before congress at their meeting last fall? Why did he not produce the whole correspondence on Mr. Goldsborough's call, at the close of the last session? Why keep a part concealed, until he found himself cooped up in a corner, where to advance or retreat was attended with equal disgrace? Had he come out manfully on the meeting of last session of congress, and have laid the whole correspondence before that body, accompanied with such language as the conduct of the French government deserved, though it might have appeared that he was deceived by the letter of the Duke of Cadore, yet he would have saved his credit, and every one would have supposed that he had acted candidly and honestly. But this he could not do. He was chosen to the presidency by the war party, and had he exposed the conduct of France, before the war had proceeded so far that its progress could not be arrested, he might have turned the indignation of the people against his friend Bonaparte, and have been forced to make a peace with his inveterate enemies, the English.

As to the remonstrances which Mr. Barlow was ordered to make to the French government & which Mr. Crawford is ordered to renew, we set but little store by them. Mr Barlow did not appear to be very indignant, if he had been, he would not have followed the emperor over half a continent, to persuade him to sign a treaty of commerce, before any explanation of this disgraceful business had been made by the Duke of Bassano or his master. Whether Mr. Crawford will maintain the honor of the nation with more spirit than Mr. Barlow did, remains yet to be tried.

"Mr. Secretary Monroe's examination of the actual state of our foreign relations," has nothing to do with the object of Mr. Webster's call, and at present we shall say nothing about it; but as it is foisted in, evidently to turn the attention of the reader from the subject in question, we may make some observations on it hereafter.

On a review of the whole subject, it will appear to every candid mind, that by the falsehood and duplicity of France, aided by the connivance and concealment of our administration the country has been duped and tricked into this war; a war, let Mr. Monroe volunteer as many assertions to the contrary as he pleases, evidently commenced to forward the

designs and plans of Bonaparte; a war from which the U. S. can obtain no benefit; but may and most certainly will, suffer incalculable evils.

BOSTON, *July* 20.

LATEST FROM SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

We learn by a gentlemen who left Oporto on the 11th of June, that Lord Wellington had marched with his army to the north ward of his former positions; and had his Head Quarters at Zamora, on the 4th of June. He had pressed upon the French, and in two skirmishes had made a number of prisoners. The French were concentrating their forces in Old Castle, and had their main body at Burgos, but had strong divisions at Valladolid, &c. A great battle was expected within a few days.

It is singular that Napoleon, in the proposed European Congress, should arrange the U. S. on his side, when our rulers have just disclaimed all connexion with him.

It is singular that we should actually have Commissioners crossing the Atlantic, as we supposed without his knowledge, at the time Bonaparte proposed to provide seats for our Agents at his Congress.

It is singular that our President should have spoken so ambiguously, as in his message, about the right of search, &c. at the time the French emperor at Dresden was claiming us as supporters of his doctrines.

It is singular that our envoys should have been appointed by the president alone, and sent off, only a few weeks before the Senate was to sit.

It is singular that the President should on this subject, answer the Senate's inquiry, by a reference to his constitutional powers, as reported, instead of otherways.

It is worthy of remark, that a majority of the good old *Thirteen United States*, which formed the first Union, and sustained the war of the revolution, have given their decided and almost unanimous vote against the *Direct War Tax*, of three millions of dollars per annum, which congress are now about to levy on the people.

[*Bost. Palladium.*

Boston, July 22.

Captain Nicholls had a passage of 34 days to Halifax from Lisbon. Spoke nothing, excepting, on the Grand Bank, frigate Crescent, in co. with a 74, who had recaptured an English ship taken the day before by Com. Rodgers, and said they were looking after the commodore.

WASHINGTON CITY, *July* 24.

THE ENEMY IN NORTH-CAROLINA.

From the Raleigh Register Extra, of July 17, 1813.

From the importance of the following Letter, which the Editor has just received from Newburn, he is induced immediately to lay it before the public

Newburn, July 14.

DEAR SIR,

"The British are in possession of Ocracock and Portsmouth—Beaufort, also, must inevitable fall into their hands.

Information of the presence of the enemy at the two former places was received here in the afternoon of Monday last, by the Revenue cutter who was so fortunate as to escape the pursuit of several barges. Their force consists of 2 74's, 3 frigates, 3 brigs and 3 schooners, 15 barges which made an attack on 2 vessels then laying at Portsmouth. One of these was the private armed Brig Anaconda of New-York, and the other the letter of Marque Atlas, late from France with a cargo of silks, &c. The former had lately returned from a successful cruize having taken from one prize between 60 and 70,000 dollars, which the captain last week deposited in the State Bank of this place. She resisted the barges fyr several minutes, until finding them gaining upon her, her guns were discharged in her hull, and she immediately sunk.—We expect they will visit us in Newbern. From the number of vessels it is supposed they can send nearly one thousand men in barges, which with a fair wind, may reach this place in six or eight hours. We are under arms; and unless greatly overpowered by numbers, we form a band that will fight to a man. In the course of to-day our force will consist of about 800 men.

"Mrs. Gaston (lady of the Representative in Congress) could not sustain the shock. The alarm produced on her mind by a report that the enemy had actually *landed in town*, threw her into convulsive fits, and she expired in 6 or 8 hours!

"*Yours respectfully,*
"THO. WATSON."

P. S. "Some of the crew of the Anaconda have just arrived; They state that the force landed at Portsmouth was 750 men; that thirteen vessels, several of which were ships of the line, were off the the bar. They behaved better than we supposed. Centinels were placed at the different doors, and money was offered by the Admiral for the provisions. They say they will come here. One man in attempting to escape with his family was killed,

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

We received, by yesterday's mail, from our attentive correspondents at N. York, a mass of translations from French papers, the most important contents of which, not having time for the whole, we have extracted below, from which it appears that an Armistice was concluded at Pleiwitz on the 4th of June (May 23d) between the great belligerent powers, to continue to the 8th July.

ARMISTICE.

This 4th of June (23d May) the plenipotentiaries appointed by the belligerent powers, the Duke of Vicence, Grand Equerry of France, General of Division, Senator, Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honor, Grand Cross of the orders of St. Andrew of Russia, Saint Leopold of Austria, St. Hubert of Bavaria, of the Green Crown of Saxony, of Fidelity and St. Joseph, Plenipotentiary appointed by His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, Mediator of the Swiss Confederation, &c. being provided with full powers from his highness the Prince of Neufchatel, Vice Constable, Maj. Gen. of the Army.

The Count of Schouvaloff, Lieut. Gen. aid-de-camp General of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, grand cross of the order of Wolodimir, 2d class, grand cross of the order of Saint Ann, Knight of the order of Saint George, 4th class, commander of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and grand cross of the Red Eagle of Prussia, and M. De Kleist, Lt. Gen. in the service of his M. the King of Prussia, grand cross of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of Saint Wolodimir, 2d class, and Saint Ann of Prussia, knight of the Order of merits of the Iron cross of Prussia, and of the Legion of Honor, provided with full powers from his Excellency general of infantry Barclay de Tolly, General in Chief of the combined Armies,

After having exchanged their full powers at Gebersdorff, the 1st of June (20th May) and signed a suspension of arms for 36 hours, having met at the village of Pleiwitz, neutralized for that purpose, between the advanced posts of the respective armies, in order to continue the negociations of an armistice calculated to suspend hostilities between all the belligerent troops at whatever point they may be; have agreed to the following article:

Art. 1. Hostilities shall cease upon all points at the notification of the present armistice.

2. The armistice shall continue to the 8th July (20th July) inclusive, and 6 days further to denounce it at its expiration.

3. Hostilities, therefore, cannot begin anew, until 6 days after the denunciation of the Armistice at the respective Head Quarters.

4. The line of demarkation between the belligerent armies is determined as follows:

[Here follow the lines of demarkation and other details of the armistice, the mode of notifying it, &c. and the signatures of the commissioners.]

The following is the latest account of the situation of the French armies (subsequent to the conclusion of the Armistice):

PARIS, JUNE 13.

Her majesty the Empress queen and regent received the following account of the situation of the armies on the seventh June.

His majesty the Emperor's H. Quarters were at Bunziau. All the corps of the army were in march for the cantonments. The Oder was covered with boats descending from Breslau to Gloga loaded with Artillery, Tools, Flour, and articles of all kinds taken from the enemy.

The city of Hamburgh has been retaken on the 30th by storm. Prince Echmuhl bestows great praise on the conduct of gen. Vandamme. Hamburgh has been lost during the preceding campaign through the pussillanimity of Gen. St. Cyr. It is to the vigor displayed by gen. Vandamme, from the instant of his arrival in the 32d military division, that we owe the preservation of Bremen, & now the taking of Hamburgh.

We have taken several hundred prisoners; two or three hundred pieces of cannon have been found in the city, 80 of which, on the ramparts. Works had been contructed to put the city in a state of defence.

Denmark marches with us——Prince Echmuhl contemplated marching to Lubeck.—Thus the thirty-second military division, and the whole territory of the Empire are entirely free from the enemy.

Orders have been given to make a strong place of Hamburgh; it is surrounded with a bastioned rampart, having a large ditch full of water, and susceptible of being covered in part by inundations. The works are disected in such a manner as to keep a communication with Hamburgh through the islands, at all times.

The Emperor has ordered the construction of another place on the Elbe at the mouth of the Havel. Koenigstein, Torgau, Wittemberg, Magdeburg, Havel and Hamburgh, will complete the line of defence of the Elbe.

The dukes of Cambridge and of Brunswick, princes of the house of England, have arrived at Hamburgh in the time to give more eclat to the success of the French. Their journey amounts simply to this; they arrived, and they saved themselves.

The last battallions of the five divisions of Prince Eckmuhl, which are composed of 72 battallions in the full complement, have set off from Wessel.

Since the beginning of the campaign, the French army has freed Saxony, conquered half Silesia, re-occupied the 32d military division, and confounded the hopes of our enemies.

[*Moniteur.*

Extract of a letter from an officer in our Army, dated

Fort George, July 16.

"I yesterday witnessed the most horrid scene of barbarity that ever was committed. Lieut. Eldridge, of the 13th Regt. went out with 32 men, for the purpose of cutting off some Indians, who had attacked one of our pickets. The Indians proved too many for him. I was ordered out with 200 of the 23d Regt. and drove them 2 miles. On my return, I saw 14 of the Lieutenant's men stripped, scalped, AND THEIR HEARTS CUT OUT!!? He himself was wounded, and led off by these hell hounds, who I understand afterwards butchered him."

July 28.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Cassin, commanding naval officer at Norfolk, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated July 15, 1813.

"The Plantagenet, 74, has been lying off the light-house some time. They dug wells on shore and every day employed their boats in watering. Capt. Lawson, (formerly of the navy) commanding a company of militia from Princess-Ann, went down, under cover of the night, and concealed themselves behind the sand-hill, near the wells. At half past 5 A. M. a boat full of men were discovered rowing for the shore. At 6, they landed and proceeded to the wells, where they received a full fire from the militia, which compelled them to surrender. The enemy's force consisted of 2 lieuts. 16 seamen, and 8 marines.—They had 3 marines killed; 1 lieut. 2 seamen, and 2 marines wounded. None of our men were hurt. The barge was destroyed, after taking her guns and some small arms."

The Editors of the Baltimore Federal Gazette have been put in possession of a file of Bordeaux papers, received by the Bangor, arrived at New-York from Bordeaux. The *l'Indicateur* contains the official account of the transactions of the armies on the days of the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d, and the position of the army on the 23d of May. On the 21st and 22d of May, two great battles were fought, the first at Bautzen and the second at Wurtchen, in which it is said the Russians lost 19 pieces of cannon and 16,000 killed—the number of wounded is computed at upwards of 18,000—10,000 of whom had fallen into the hands of the French.——The loss on the side of the French, is two marshals and about 12,000 men killed and wounded. It is represented to have been one of the most sanguinary conflicts that has taken place for these many years. The Russians retired to Banziau and Lauban, in Silesia, after burning a great part of their baggage, and blowing up their park of artillery.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 25, 1813.

SIR—Information having been received that the enemy's fleet have descended the Potomac and appear to be destined for some other point than this, you are hereby instructed to call in all the volunteer corps under your command, and march them back to this city, where you will dismiss them from public service, until further orders. In executing this last duty you will please to communicate to the troops the most cordial thanks and high approbation of the President, as well for the alacrity with which, in a moment of peril, they obeyed the call of their country, as for their very orderly and soldier-like conduct while in the field.—You will also be pleased to accept for yourself, sir, the assurance of my great respect and consideration.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Lt. Col. THOMPSON, Com. Vol.
Corps at Piscataway.

Extract of a letter From Maj. gen Lewis, to the Secretary of War dated.

SACKETS HARBOR, *July* 20.

"Our fleet has gone out of the inner harbor, and appearance are in favor of its going to sea in forty eight hours at the farthest.

"A little expedition of volunteers from the country, to which by the advice of commodore Chauncy I lent forty soldiers, sailed from hence three days since on board of two small row-boats, with a 6 pounder each, to the head of St. Lawrence where they captured a fine gun boat mounting a 24pounder, 14 batteaux loaded, 4 officers and 61 men. Two of our schooners have gone out to convoy them in. The prisoners have been landed, and are coming on under charge of a detachment of dragoons."

Extract of a letter from Capt. Forrest commanding the Leonard town troop of horse dated

TALL PINE, *July* 27, 1813.

"Our situation is extremely critical From two to three thousand of the enemy are in complete possession of the point of land below the Ridge, which is two and a half miles from Point Look Out. They have been 5 or 6 miles higher up procuring stock, and have now in Mr Armstrong's cornfield about 200 head of cattle, &c. Several of our most respectable inhabitants have been taken by the enemy among those I have heard of, are B. Williams, R. Armstrong. M. Jones, and J. Bracoe. Many negroes have also been taken, some of whom have escaped, and returned to their masters. Seven of the enemy's regulars have deserted, and are now with us. The whole fleet is lying off Point-Look-Out. What will be their next movement I know not. They have landed 6 pieces of artillery, and it is ascertained that they have on board rockets in abundance."

BALTIMORE, *July* 27.

The British fleet was seen yesterday at about 11 o'clock, leaving the mouth of the Potomac—the impression that they were destined up the bay. An express arrived this morning from the Governor, giving the above information, and requiring the troops to be held in readiness. We shall be prepared to meet them, although we can scarcely apprehend an attack on this city.

GEORGETOWN, *July* 21.

CONGRESS.

Yesterday the Chairman of the committee of foreign relations, called up the resolution reported in approbation of the President's conduct connected with our foreign relations. The yeas and nays being demanded, it was determined in the negative 74 to 62.

We understand the chairman considers this vote decisive and will not again call up the resolution this session. Shortly after a confidential message was received from the President, and the doors of the house were closed.

[*Fed. Rep.*

ANOTHER LOAN.

A bill for raising another loan of seven and an half millions passed through the House of Representatives on Saturday the 24th inst.

[*Ibid.*

From the New-York Evening Post.

MR GALLATIN.

By our letters from Washington we are informed that the Senate have refused to acknowledge the appointment of Mr. Gallatin, as a member of the Russian mission. From this vote and from the rejection of Mr. Russel as Minister to Sweden, it appears that the Senate are acting with a degree of independence, long unknown to our national councils, and that they are determined in future not to be the mere tools of the President and his favorites. This is as it should be: In checking the President when his acts are thought to be injurious to the public welfare, the members of the Senate are doing their duty; it was for that purpose the power of confirming appointments was given to them: and if they exercise it with that discretion and independence which the importance of the subject requires, the nation cannot be entirely ruined. If the Senate remains steadfast, as the above mentioned votes indicates, there is still a hope left that the nation may again rise from the degradation into which it has fallen; but if that body should entirely loose its independence, and the will of the executive should become the will of the Senate, as it was of the late House of Representatives, we must dispear of our poor country; hope itself in such a case would be destroyed.

From the United States Gazette.

The refusal of the majority in the house of representatives to take up the report of the committee of foreign relations, approving of the conduct of the executive in regard to the French decrees, is precisely what we expected. The blustering *Bobadils* of that majority can swagger and vapor in the Court Gazette about their triumphs over the minority; but the DARE NOT meet that minority in the fair field of discussion, and suffer their deeds of darkness to be brought to light and examined in the view of the American people.

But they need not flatter themselves that an investigation of the subject can thus be evaded. The answer of the executive to Mr. Webster's resolutions is now in the hands of the nation, and will not be suffered to escape the exposure to which its weakness and wickedness entitle it, merely because the majority in the house of representatives refuse to have it discussed in that house.

We conjecture that the mediation of Alexander, will now probably, assume a new chasacter. The unhappy diversity of opinion now existing besween the president and senate, with regard to Mr. Gallatin's appointment, seems to require the mediation of a 3 power. We should recommend to Mr. G. on his first presentation to deliver to the Russian monarch, the letter signed by the president appointing him an envoy, and the refusal of the senate to concur, and pray the mediation of Alexander between these high belligerent parties.

[*Ibid.*

From the Federal Republican.

The Democrats are woefully at a loss to account for the failure of all their warlike measures; and the uniform series of disasters and disgraces attending their arms. They cannot discover why it is, that our navy is constantly victorious, while the army is as constantly defeated. We will with perfect frankness and candor inform them. The naval officers were appointed by the Federal Administration; they are men of talents and high minds——*they are genuine federalists.*

The officers of the army were appointed by Democrats, who, according to their illiberal, narrow, proscribing system, made their selections almost exclusively from their own party: Of the principal officers, it is sufficient to say——*they are thorough bred democrats.*

They have, of course, in the hour of trial, discovered their utter incapacity for the high stations in which they were placed, they have, as we always *predicted* they would, completely disgraced themselves.

These predictions, it may be recollected, were *confidently* made, for we knew those men; and from the same thorough knowledge of them, we now predict, that appoint when they will of their own party, to lead our armies, they will disgrace themselves: For we seriously believe, that those whom they have appointed, are as good as any they can appoint.

The truth is, that all the talents of the country are ranged on one side. Never before in any nation did two parties exhibit so striking a contrast.

Does any one believe, that there is a dearth of military talents in our land?—We will merely call to his recollection the period of '98 when an invasion from France was expected; and the list of general officers made out by Washington, at the request of the then president. Let him at the same time compare them with the list of generals made during the present war. Let him also recollect the selection made by the federal administration of subaltern officers. Our navy in its best days could never boast a finer band than were appointed to fill even the inferior stations in the army.

There is no decay of military talents in our country since that period: and we know hundreds of young men, who, "in a just and necessary war," would pant for an opportunity to distinguish themselves. In such a war too, the veteran heroes of the revolution would joyfully gird on again their swords.

It is in vain to say, that such men might obtain appointments under the present government. They well know that could they overcome their objections to the war, they could not obtain the stations to which their characters and talents justly entitle them. We know ourselves of men of the most distinguished characters, who, though opposed to the present political system, yet from a predilection for a military life, applied for commissions, and were rejected—*because they were federalists.*

They could not get even the subordinate station of Majors and Captains.—While the low bred, ignorant *Chandler*, the noisy, empty *Hull*, the cowardly braggadocia *Smyth*, the old stupid, doting, creeping, driveller *Dearborn*, and that miscreant wretch *Duane*, were made generals!!!

Can any one be surprised, that a government which proscribes all the talents of a country should be unsuccessful? It is in vain to attempt to change the laws of nature, "to fix a sediment," as well observed by a democratic editor, "above its natural station." The attempt has been made, and we have all seen how it has succeeded.

LUCIUS.

BUFFALO, *July* 27.

Since our last paper, there have been frequent skirmishes in the neighbourhood of Fort George—foraging parties and the picket guards have been repeatedly attacked: in one of these affairs the enemy's loss was very serious, 60 or 70 are said to have been killed. Sunday evening a cannonading was heard in the direction of Fort George. The pickets of the enemy are within sight of ours beyond the light-house, near the place where our troops landed on the 27th May.

Three of our armed schooners have arrived at Fort Niagara, which brought up between 2 and 300 sailors, who passed here on Friday last, to enter on board Com. Perry's squadron at Erie. It is said that the British fleet have gone into Kingston, and that our fleet is now out. This probably is only a manœuvre of the enemy to get our fleet divided, so that they may take it by piece meal.

Gen. De Rottenburgh takes the reins of government in Upper Canada in the place of Gen. Sheaffe.

There are said to be from 4 to 6000 men at Sackets Harbor, and 3 or 4000 at Burlington.

Lt. Col John Christie of the 13 infantry, died at Fort George last Wednesday of a fever.

The British troops which appeared at Fort Erie in the early part of last week, (and which caused much alarm in this village,) have gone up the lake to join Procter, or to go on board the enemy's fleet.

Messrs. Still, Stanard, Seely, and other citizens taken at Black Rock, were released on Saturday week. Lt. Col. Bishop has died of his wounds. The enemy acknowledge a loss in the Black Rock affair of nearely 100 in killed, wounded & prisoners.

CANANDAGUA, *July* 13.

From the Niagra Frontier, we continue to receive unpleasant tidings. The enemy are carrying on a murderous and successfull warfare on the out posts of our

...ny at Fort George, Mr. Simson, of the ..., informs us, that on Wednesday last ... enemy attacked a guard, about a ... and a half from the Port—when lieut ...dridge a gallant young officer, with ...ation who volunteered under him, went ... relieve them. In the zeal to exeeute ...orders, young Eldridge soon unex...ectedly found himself surrounded in a ...ad by a considerable number of Indi... who opened a deadly fire upon his ...ic corps, which cut down 18 of them ... few fell and the remainder were ta... by the Indians and scalped, stript & ...angled in the most horrid manner. Lt. ...ldridge was led away, and it is feared ...e suffered the same fate. Only 9 of the ...ps escaped. A number of the enemy ...ere killed.

We understand the British are in pos...ession of their former ground on the Ni...gara, from fort Erie to the line of our ...ncampment at Fort George.

ERIE, *July* 30.

Major General Mead and suite have ...rrived here in order to organize an ad...itional force for the protection of the ...hipping, &c. at this port. Notwith...anding the many hardships and sacrifi...es inseparable from a general call of the ...ilitia, at this season of the year, they ...re turning out with the utmost zeal and ...acrity, from this and the neighbouring ...ounties. All fears of the enemy have ...ow vanished, but it is thought best to ...e prepared should they make an attack, ...e success of the expedition fitting out ...ere being so very important. Had a ...fficient number of sailors been sent ...n in time, there would have been no ...ccasion for this call on the patriotism ...f our militia; we would before this ...ime, have had complete command of ...e lake. Even now there are not a ...fficient number of seamen to man the ...hole of the vessels here, nor do we ...now that there will be soon.

Volunteers have been invited to serve ...n board the vessels of war in this port, ...ntil the enemy is conquered, or until ...e 1st of December, if not sooner dis...harged. Many of the most respectable ...oung men in Col. Hill's regiment have ...urned out, and the number wanted is ...early obtained.

The detachment of militia stationed at ...his place, commanded by Colonel Rees ...Hill, is ordered to join the north-western ...army.

A person named Charles Kelley, has ...een recently apprehended and put into ...confinement at this place on suspicion of ...eing a British spy.

CHILLICOTHE, *July* 29.

In consequence of Fort Meigs being ...again besieged, the second division of ...Ohio Militia have been ordered out in ...mass. They are to rendezvous at Frank...linton on the 2d of August, for which ...place Col. Ferguson's regt. commenced ...their march yesterday. A part of the ...troops were mounted. We are informed ...the 3d division is also ordered out.

[*Sciota Gaz.*

Gen. M'Arthur left this place on Sun...day last for Franklinton, to take command ...of the Kentucky troops which passed ...through here last week under the com...mand of Col. *Owings*. *Ibid.*

LOUISVILLE, *July* 27

The troops under the command of col. ...Russell, have arrived at Vincennes. We ...have not as yet been informed the parti...culars of the expedition further than their ...having destroyed Mississinaway towns, ...and met with no enemy to oppose them.

[*Western Courier.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *August* 6, 1813.

After delivering his last Oration, Mr. ...Ogilvie in a short address to his audience, ...said, that if sensibility did not prompt, ...justice would exact from him, respectful ...acknowledgments to the citizens of Pitts...burgh; that his audiences in this place ...had been as numerous, in proportion to ...its population, as in any of the principal ...cities of the United States, and with the ...exception of Lexington and Louisville, ...more numerous than in any of the towns ...in the western country; that during three ...evenings, the specimens of oratory, elo...cution and philosophical criticism, which ...he had delivered from the Rostrum, had ...been witnessed by persons, whose judg...ment no candidate for literary honours ...could regard without deference.

He begs leave to add, that the appro...bation of such persons, at this stage in ...the prosecution of the design he has un...dertaken, is not merely grateful to his ...feelings, it is animating, and will assur...edly contribute to enflame the generous ...ambition, and sustain the high enthusiasm ...which the noble objects of his pursuit so ...powerfully excited.

During the ensuing week, he proposes ...to revisit Pittsburgh, and to deliver two ...other Orations, previous to his final de...parture from this part of the country.

The Express from Cleaveland brings ...nothing certain as to the siege of Fort ...Meigs. He states, however, that he was ...informed, the enemy had abandoned the ...siege.

A letter from J. C. Bartlet, Esq. Q. M. ...General, to a gentleman in this town, da...ted Franklinton, July 29, 1813, says, "A ...party was sent out to make discoveries, ...but on their approach to Fort Meigs, ...they were attacked and driven back."

List of the vessels that compose our ...fleet at Erie, with their relative force:

Brig Lawrence,	18	32lb. Carronades and 2 long	12's
Niagara,	18	32 2	12's
Caledonia,	1	32 2 and 1	24's long 12 long
Schrs. Sommers,	1	32 1	12
Tigres,	1	32	
Porcupine,	1	32	
Ohio,	1	18	
Amelia,	1	18	
Ærial,	3	12's	
Sloop Trip,	1	24	

BY THE EXPRESS FROM ERIE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Erie to his friend in this town, dated

ERIE, *August* 2, 1813.

"All hands are now engaged in taking the vessels over the bar; most of the small ones are over without any difficulty, and I expect the brigs will get over before evening. The enemy's vessels have not been seen since yesterday morning.'

To the Editor of the Mercury.

Buffalo, Aug. 1, 1813.

"As to news I will just tell you that com. *Chauncey* has arrived at fort Niagara, with a reinforcement from Sacket's harbor; has gone towards the head of the lake to pay Gen. Vincent a visit. The troops at fort George are under marching orders to co-operate.

"*P. S. Maj. Chapin has gone in the fleet.*"

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Erie to his friend in this place, dated Erie, August 2.

"Our fleet is all under way. Five light vessels have taken their station out side of the bar. Two brigs are just gone down to cross, with their scows under them to light them over. No British vessels in sight; but we expect them this evening. *Then*, what *then?*—why we, I hope, will bring them in safe to this harbor. To the honor of our Pensylvania militia, they have volunteered to go on board the brigs, say better than two hundred of them, and will remain till the fight is over. It will be a desperate one, as, by news from the westward last evening, the new British ship is to join the rest. She was seen coming past Cleveland. There is a great number of men in town all keen for fight—Success to them. We had a little cannonading last Friday, at long shot, from our batteries and the British ships. No lives lost.—Some of our shot went close, and some, it is believed told. I wish I could write you on Wednesday, for there will be something decisive before that time. All are in fine spirits."

At a meeting of the citizens of Pitt township, held at Mrs. Rippey's Tavern on Wednesday the 21st of July, convened in pursuance of public notice, to take into consideration the subject of the ensuing General Election for the county of Allegheny.

JAMES HORNER, Esq. was chosen Chairman, and Mr. WILLIAM WALLACE, Secretary.

It was resolved, That we are of opinion that our choice of proper persons to represent us in the state legislature and to fill the different offices in our county is an object, at this time, of more than usual importance, inasmuch, as we conceive, that the war, in which the United States are now engaged, is impolitic and inexpedient; that it was declared without due preparation; that the means and resources in our power have not been employed to the best advantage in the prosecution of it; that since its commencement, we have accordingly met with little but defeat, disaster and disgrace; and that, therefore, those who are now in power and have placed our country in its present melancholy situation, are, in our opinion, incompetent to direct the affairs of the nation, and that the reins of government should be placed in other hands more competent to manage them; that being friends to good order and good government, and attached to the principles on which the confederation of these states was founded; that we have heard with great regret sentiments propagated opposed to the genuine principles of the constitution of our general government; that we view with abhorrence all attempts of a mob to controul the sentiments, language or conduct of our fellow citizens; that our courts of justice being open to every citizen, we conceive that *they* are the only *proper* tribunals and only known to our constitution, by which their rights or crimes can be tried, we, therefore, discountenance all mobs, in whatever shape or form they may assume, or let their ostensible objects be what they may.

Resolved, That Delegates be appointed by this meeting, to meet such as may be chosen by the Borough of Pittsburgh and the other townships of the county, at the house of JOHN M'CLINTOCK, Innkeeper, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 21st of August, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Resolved, That it be recommended to our fellow citizens of the county to meet in their respective townships and appoint delegates to attend the general meeting to be held as mentioned in the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That our delegates be requested to support the following persons as candidates for the respective offices at the general meeting.

For Assembly.—JOHN DARRAGH and JACOB NEGLEY.

For Sheriff.—WILLIAM STEELE.

For Commissioner.—JOHN IRWIN, of Turtle creek.

For Auditor.—WILLIAM WOODS.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings, signed by the Chairman and attested by the Secretary, be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette for public information, and that a copy be handed to each of our delegates.

JAMES HORNER, *Chairman.*

Attest.

WILLIAM WALLACE, *Secretary.*

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

THE gentleman, to whom the following lines are respectfully addressed, is seriously assured, that the Recluse pays him no unmeaning compliment by placing his name in the *first* rank, on the scroll of fame. The style of his Orations is superlatively chaste, luminous, animated, and imposing; his sentiments correct; and his delivery is made up of ease, dignity and *acquired* graces. The Recluse has presumed to compare Mr. Ogilvie's talents, as a speaker, with those of the Randolphs, Stocktons, and Higginsons of America; those of Fox, Sheridan, and Pitt of England, and those of the eminent lawyers of France—and ventures to decide the palm in his favour.

In this exalted pre-eminence, will Mr. Ogilvie pardon the Recluse for hinting that his pronunciation is not quite so correct and consistent as it ought to be?—What a pity it is that such a model, should, for want of a little attention, prevent preceptors, in different parts of the union, from pointing to him as a safe guide for their pupils to follow! His defects in pronunciation are in such words as these: only, leisure, extirpate, national, pageant, patriot, radiant, &c. heterogeneous, &c. besides the common fault of mispronouncing new, reduce and hundreds of the same classification. These, it will be said, are trivial faults. Granted. But why should not a speaker so nearly perfect, be faultless?—If the Recluse should ever be so happy as to have a personal acquaintance with Mr. Ogilvie, he will *prove* to him that these deficiencies ought not to be disregarded by him; because America is in want of such a living standard of pronunciation as Mr. Ogilvie's profession, alone, is capable of affording.

THE INVOCATION.

ADDRESSED TO
MR. OGILVIE.

A poet (one who loves to stray
Secluded in his rural bow'rs)
Craves audience, with design, to pay
An homage to thy peerless pow'rs:
Take then, the offering, Ogilvie,
Which now the bard holds out to thee.

The joys thou bringst—those fruits of TASTE,
Of FANCY, GENIUS, all combined,
Union complete as rare, and graced
With ELOQUENCE the most refined
(—An eloquence that mocks the praise
Of these ill-put-together lays—)

Are charms of a superior sort,
And such as all mankind must please,
Whose mental eyes no whims distort
With varying FASHION'S fooleries,
Which, oft, fantastically strange,
Cross Nature's purpose, and derange.

And such there be, of gothic cast,
Who live in these degenerate times,
Whom false refinement, like a blast
Has hurried headlong into crimes,—
The foulest crimes that e'er debased
MORALS, PHILOSOPHY, and TASTE.

---But soon those imps of wizardism,
Which *Burgher* conjures from the tomb,
The glowing breath of CRITICISM,
Shall, with its lightning touch, consume,
And all the goblins of disgust,
Shall slumber with their parent's dust.

For TRUTH has been offended long
With those absurd and impious strains,
Which have crept into vapid song,
From modern German poets' brains.
And FANCY weeps, to see the rage
For monsters, fume o'er SOUTHEY'S page.

And what of Darwin?—If thy tongue
Has dared pronounced that Walter Scott
Has his bright gems of glory strung
On threads of sand, not worth a groat,
—Since only fragments of his rhymes
Shall travel down to other times—

Shall literary fops escape,
Who strive their sentiments to dress,
By torturing into every shape
The little tinsel they possess,
By which the bullion of one line,
Wire-drawn thro' many pages shine?

O, mount thy rostrum oft, again,
And act the genuine Critick's part;
So shall thy pow'rs both entertain,
And meliorate the public heart:
And MORAL SCIENCE shall mean while,
On thee, her panegyrist smile.

Thee, Ogilvie, the plain Recluse,
With an uncourtly diffidence,
Invokes to let thy thunders loose,
Of thy subduing eloquence,
Against the errors and the crimes,
Which are peculiar to our times.

For every effort else, it seems,
Has been employed, alas! in vain,
Altho' our maxim-mending schemes
Have been exerted at full strain;
For PARTY LUSTS have drawn aside
From duty, every public guide.

Try, then, what eloquence can do,
A potent weapon in thine hand,
To check the rage of FACTION'S crew,
That now o'erwhelms our suffering land:
Than which, since Sodom's days no curse
On any land, was ever worse.

Had, Ogilvie, had I but skill
To play, like thee, the Orator,
How soon those passions should be still
Which SCIENCE, PEACE, and TRUTH abhor,
Then, too, the spirit-troubling DRUM
Should be forever, ever dumb.

But alas! a lone Recluse,
Am doomed in these unhappy times,
To be of little or no use,
Save pouring out a stream of rhymes,
Whose only boast is, that it flows
Be-burthened with my country's woes.

All, therefore, that I now could ask,
The *second* hand of fame to gain,
Would be to undertake the task
Of penning such a glowing strain,
Traced with Columbia's tears, as might
Prompt *thee* to *speak*—What *I* should *write*.

THE RECLUSE.

Banks of the Monongahela.

DIED, on Saturday the 31st ult. Mrs. ELIZABETH SMITH, relict of Devereux Smith, Esq. Mrs. Smith was among the earliest settlers in this place, and during a life of 84 years, sustained a character without blemish, and without reproach. She has left a numerous connection, who will long cherish the remembrance of her many virtues.

SACRED MUSIC.

JOHN WYETH, Printer and Bookseller, Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, has just published a new volume of his

REPOSITORY OF SACRED MUSIC,

(entirely different from his former editions;)

Being original and selected from the most approved authors in that science, for the use of Christian Churches, Singing Schools and private Societies, with a copious and plain introduction to the grounds of music, and rules for learners.

In the above volume will be found nearly all those admired airs (never before published) used in the Methodist and other Christian Societies, together with their appropriate Hymns annexed to each tune. Great pains have been taken to render the whole a pleasing variety, and an acceptable addition to the former volume.

Price single $1, or $10 per dozen.

Teachers of Music, and others furnished on short notice.

☞ *A constant supply o the First Part always on hand.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of STEELE SEMPLE, Esq. late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to present them for settlement. Those indebted to said estate will make payment without delay.

HENRY BALDWIN,
WM. WILKINS,
WALTER FORWARD, } *Ex'rs.*

N. B. The professional business of the deceased has come into the hands of the subscriber, Attorney at Law, residing in Second Street between Market and Wood Streets.

WALTER FORWARD.

Pittsburgh, August 2, 1813. 6t.

CAME to the farm of the Subscriber, in Pitt Township a small red cow, with a white face, three or four years old, gives milk, has been two weeks at my House. The owner is requested to call and take her away.

JOHN M'DOWELL.

August 4th 1813.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Salubria, near Hagers Town, Washington county, (Maryland) on the 14th inst. a Negro slave, who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. BILL is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungraceful in his address and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 18 & 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benj. Harrison, of West River, at which place he has a mother and other relations—The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any gaol in the U. S. if taken up out of Washington county.

O. H. W. STULL.

Washinnton county, Md. July 15.

FOR SALE,
A quantity of
MUSKRAT SKINS.

Enquire of the subscriber, living in St. Clair Street, near Bathrick's Ferry, Pittsburgh. ABRAHAM WATKINS

July 14, 1813.

HACKNEY COACH.

THE subscriber has provided himself with an elegant Carriage, Harness, &c. complete, with good Horses and a careful Driver, for the accommodation of those who may please to call on him, and which he will hire on moderate terms.

Horses will be taken in at Livery as usual; and, after the 20th inst. the price will be reduced to two dollars per week.

JOHN LATSHAW.

Pittsburgh. July 14, 1813.

STRAY MARE.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, nearly opposite Elizabeth town, about the 26th of April last, a Sorrel MARE, abont 8 years old, with a star in her face, a natural trotter, and shod all round. The owner is requested to take her away agreeably to the terms of the law.

ANDREW ROBERTSON.

Cathness, July 23, 1813.

TO BE SOLD,

On *Wednesday* the 11th August next at the house of John M'MASTERS, innkeeper in Pittsburgh,

TWO BRICK HOUSES,

Two stories high, neatly finished; they are situated on Union and Liberty Streets adjoining Fifth; they are subject to a small ground rent of about one dollar and twenty cents per foot, and are at present occupied by Mr. W. R. Thompson, and William Johnston. Possession will be given immediately, subject to their leases which will expire on the first of April next.

They have kitchens and other backbuildings, with a considerable piece of vacant ground, fit for more improvements, on Liberty Street.

For further particulars apply to the Subscriber living before the Court House.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh June 22, 1813.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of

BARLEY,

For which the highest price in CASH will be given at their Brewery in Liberty Street, above Market Street, at William Hamilton's Saddlers Shope, in Market Street, or at James Brown's Bakers Shop, in Market Street, nearly opposite the Sign of the Black Bear.

HAMILTON & BROWN.

Pittsburgh, July 26, 1813.

20 Dollars Reward.

I WILL give the above reward to any person who will prosecute to conviction the Thief or Thieves who last night Stole the COVER off my Waggon Bed.

THOMAS FAIRMAN.

Pittsburgh, July 27, 1813.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling *Ferree's Powder*. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in Market.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two Apprentices to the

APOTHECARY & DRUG BUSINESS.

Apply to

J. P. AND J. W. SKELTON,

Pittsburgh. November 24, 1812.

WANTED,

A WET Nurse of a respectable character, to whom generous wages will be given. She is to live in the family where she is wanted. Enquire of the Printer July 13, 1813.

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit* and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

CONVEYANCES. DEEDS, INDENTURES. BONDS.

And every instrument of writing drawn on the shortest notice, at the office of the subscriber, in second street, opposite the market, between wood and smithfield streets.

JOSEPH NOYES.

Pittsburgh, July 6.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly benificial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engines they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STOCKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

TEAS, COFFEE AND *LOAF SUGAR*

The subscribers have received a consignment from Baltimore, and coffee on low terms for cash, or approved paper at 60, 90, and 120 days.

3 Chests & 6 Boxes } first quality Imperial Tea
7 Chests & 20 Boxes } Young Hyson do.
30 bbls. Sugar and Coffee, first quality.
40 do. Coffee alone, do.

Together with a quantity of Coffee in bags.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh June 1st, 1813.

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands and seals of the hon. Samuel Roberts, President of the several courts of common pleas composing the fifth District in Pennsylvania, and Justice of the court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery in said district, and John M'Dowel and Francis M'Clure, Esquires Associate Judges of the same Courts in the County of Allegheny, dated the 10th day of April and to me directed, for holding a Court Oyer and Terminer and Gen. Jail delivery at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the second Monday of August next.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Constables within the county of Allegheny that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitons and examinations & other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also to those who will prosecute against the prisoners that now are or then shall be in the Jail of Allegheny County, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given at Pittsburgh the 28th day of June 1813.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff*

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having taken into partnership Mr. *James Walton*, an experienced workman, their business will in future be conducted under the firm of *Foster, Murray & Co.*

WM. B. FOSTER.
M. M. MURRAY.

Foster, Murray & Co.

Having their Tilt Hammer now in complete operation, are prepared to execute orders for all kinds of iron work in the neatest manner.

They wish to employ two or three good scythe, sickle and auger makers, who may depend on constant employment and very advantageous terms.

Apprentices Wanted.

Boys from the country, of from 14 to 18 years of age, will be preferred. Enquire at the factory on Grant's Hill

July 1, 1813. tf

A cure for Coughs, Colds, &c.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs.

THE celebrity acquired by this medicine through the U. States for speedily removing coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c. exceeds all former examples. The following recommendation, selected from a very numerous list, will fully confirm what has been said of its unparalleled success.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

Will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers, who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed asthmatic complaints, where a cure can scarcely be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief. moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their occurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the whooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

Sold in Pittsburgh, ONLY, *by*
BOSLER & Co.
Who have constantly for Sale,
HAMILTON'S
Worm destroying Lozenges.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in
Consumptions,	the stomach and
Lowness of spirits,	back,
Loss of appetite,	Indigestion,
Impurity of the	Melancholy,
blood,	Gout in the stomach,
Hysteric affections,	Pains in the limbs,
Inward weaknesses,	Relaxations, &c &c,

BY ONCE USING,

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify.—The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the Itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,
For the Teeth and Gums.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER,
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.
Celebrated for their mildness of their operations, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTONS
ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,
For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsey, Swelling, Numness, &c.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS,
The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of every kind of head ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE.

Hahn's true and genuine
GERMAN CORN PLASTER,
An infallable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

*** *Note—Apply only to BOSLER & Co. Pittsburgh. Sold whole-sale by* H. LEE, *No.* 56, *Maiden Lane New-York.*

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.
A Fount of Brevier.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette,

The Subscriber offers for Sale, as the Agent of Nathaniel Shaler, of Connecticut, the following

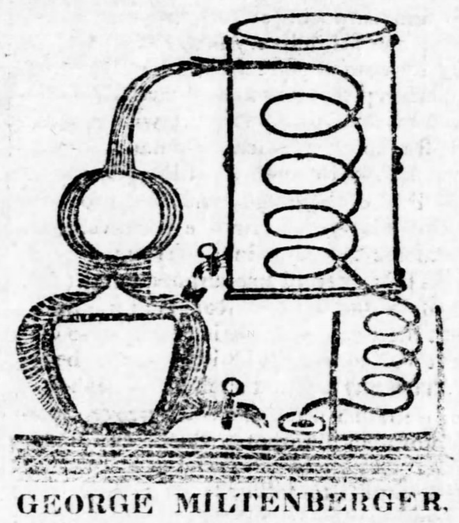
Tracts of Land,

in the Counties of Portage, Cuyahoga, Trumbull and Huron, in the State of Ohio.

17,500 acres in No. 4, 8th Range, of the Western Reserve Lands.
7,000 acres in No. 5, 3d range.
5,000 acres in the township of Springfield.
4,000 acres in allotted townships in Geaugo county.
10,000 acres bounded north by Lake Erie, and west by Vermilion river.
10,000 acres lying on the Black river.

Also, a Tract of Land about 16,000 acres, on the Kenhawa river, in the state of Virginia, about six miles above the Salt Works, and a Tract of 84,000 acres lying on Guyandot, in the same state.

The titles to the above Lands are unquestionable. CHARLES SHALER.



GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for sale at his Copper and Tin Ware House, next door to the Post Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons.
Copper by the sheet.
Tin by the box.
Sheet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N. B. Orders forwarded for stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Wanted Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery business.

N. B. The highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Old Copper Brass and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1812.

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,

Lately of Washington, Pennsylvania,

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.

tf

Rich Hill Farm, FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 150 acres, situate on each side of the Franklin Road, 3 miles and an half from Pittsburgh.—The land is of the first quality, well timbered, and has excellent stone coal—about 40 acres cleared and under good fence, comfortable tenements for three families, with out-houses, &c. The purchaser may have immediate possession of a part of the farm, and receive one-third of the crop in the ground, and possession of the whole on the first of April next. For further particulars and terms apply to Mr. WILLIAM WOODS, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, in Zelinople, Butler county.

An indisputable title will be given.

THOMAS REED.

April 12, 1813.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronting on Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *William Shiras*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES SHARON, late of New Sewickly township, Beaver county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have demands against said estate are required to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, to the subscriber.

JOHN WAY, *Executor*

Ohio township, Allegheny county, June 23, 1813.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD
Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will Rent, and give possession immediately, the Brick House near the Public Square, lately occupied by Samuel Emmett. There are all necessary conveniences in every respect on the premises, for keeping an elegant tavern. For terms apply to

W. R. DICKINSON.

Steubenville, 27th March, 1813. tf

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

(Sole Agents for the Western Country)

Have just received a fresh supply of

Paul's Patent Columbian Oil.

THIS valuable Medicine having been established upwards of three years, and its virtues sufficiently exemplified by the number of respectable certificates repeatedly laid before the public, it therefore now only becomes necessary for the information of those who may not have had an opportunity of perusing the certificates, to detail a few of the cases wherein the Oil has been so wonderfully efficacious. Printed handbills containing certificates, may be always had, gratis, from the Agents, who will keep a constant supply of the Oil.

The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz——Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

To the Public.—In order to prevent deception, the public are cautioned not to purchase any Oil that may be offered as "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil," that does not bear the true characteristics as published by my principal and sole agent Doctor John Love, of Baltimore.

THOMAS PAUL, Patentee.

Baltimore, March 21, 1812.

20 *Dollars Reward.*

Deserted from the Guard-House at Fort Fayette last night, a notorious villain, named

JOHN MULLEN,

Born in Bucks county, Penn. 35 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes, brown hair, by occupation a Waggon-maker; had on when he went away, a soldier's shirt, vest, and fatigue frock, buck-skin pair of pantaloons, and took with him a cotton pair. It is supposed he descended the Ohio.

The above reward and all reasonable charges, will be paid to any peason who will apprehend the above deserter, and deliver him to any officer of the U. S. army, commanding any detachment, or at any post, or lodge him in any jail in the U. S. and give notice thereof, to the next commanding officer.

RALPH MARLIN, *Maj. 22d Reg. U. S. Inf'y, Com'g. 9th Recr'g. District, Fort Fayette, July* 12.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable

POTASH,

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent, for the Bridgeport Glass Company*

August 6th, 1812.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

BOOKSELLERS, PITTSBURGH,

HAVE FOR SALE.

ADAMS'S View of Religions, in two parts.—Part 1, containing an alphabetical compendium of the various religious denominations which have appeared in the world, &c. Part 2, containing an account of the different schemes of religion now embraced among mankind.

The Genuine Epistles of the Apostolical Fathers, being together with the Holy Scriptures of the New Testament, a complete collection of the most primitive antiquity for about one hundred and fifty years after Christ.

Sermons, by Hugh Blair, D. D. one of the ministers of the High Church, and professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh, in 3 vol.

Book of Martyr's to which is annexed an account of the just judgements of God on persecutors, &c.—also a Christian plea against persecution for the cause of conscience.

Discourses on the credibility of the Scriptures, in which the truth, inscription and usefulness of the Scriptures are asserted and proved by the late Rev. Benjamin Bennett.

A New Concordance and Dictionary of the Holy Scriptures, being the most comprehensive and concise of any before published, in which any word or passage of scripture may be easily found, the signification is given of all proper names of Men, Women, Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Cities, Towns, Rivers, Mountains, precious Stones, and other things mentioned in scripture—by John Butterworth, Minister of the Gospel.

The Works of the Rev. Joseph Bellamy, D. D. late of Bethlem, Connecticut, in 3 vols.

A Theological Dictionary, containing definitions of all Religious terms, a comprehensive view of every article in the system of Divinity, an impartial account of all the principal denominations, which have subsisted in the religious world, from the birth of Christ to the present day, together with an accurate statement of the most remarkable transactions and events, recorded in Ecclesiastical history—by C. Buck, in 2 vo.

Alciphron or the Minute Philosopher, in seven dialogues, containing an apology for the christian religion, against those who are called free thinkers, by G. Berkley, D. D.

The complete duty of man, or a system of doctrinal and practical christianity, to which are added forms of prayer and offices of devotion for the various circumstances in life—by H. Venn, A. M.

A complete history of the Holy Bible, as contained in the old and new testaments, including also the occurrences of 400 years, from the last of the prophets to the birth of Christ, and the life of our blessed saviour and his apostles, &c. with copious notes critical and explanatory, practical and devotionally—by the Rev. G. Burder, 3 vols. in 2.

The Dignity of Human Nature, or a brief account of the certain and established means for attaining the true end of our existence—by James Burgh.

Lectures on Ecclesiastical History by the late G. Campbell, D. D. principal of Marischal college, Aberdeen, to which is added his celebrated essay on miracles, containing an examination of principles advanced by D. Hume, Esq.

Christianity as old as the Creation, or the gospel a re-publication of the religion of nature—by Matthew Tindall, L. L. D.

Book of common prayer.

The family Expositor, or a paraphrase and version of the New Testament, with critical notes and practical improvement of each section, in 6 vo.—by P. Doddridge, D. D. to which is affixed a life of the author.

Sermons on important subjects by the late Rev. and Pious S. Davis, A. M. some time president of the college of N. Jersey, 3 vo.

The works of President Edwards in 8 vo. containing memoirs of the late Jonathan Edwards, farewell sermon, result of a council at Northampton, humble enquiry concerning the qualifications for membership in the visible christian church—reply to Williams.

A careful and strict enquiry into the modern prevailing notions, of that freedom of will which is supposed to be essential to moral agency, Virtue & Vice, Reward and Punishment, Praise and blame—by J. Edwards.

A history of the work of Redemption, containing the Outlines of a Body of Divinity in a Method entirely new, by the late Rev. Jonathan Edwards A. M.

July 29, 1813.

STRAY STEER.

STRAYED from the plantation of the subscriber, in Pitt township Allegheny county, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, about 5 or 6 weeks ago, a large brindled stag STEER, of the English breed, is about 4 years old, has a white stripe along his back, face white and mixed, some white on the flanks, thick horns, at first sight might be taken for a bull; was raised by a Mr. Freeman about 3 miles from Uniontown, Pennsylvania. Any person delivering him to the subscriber or to James Lippencut, Mount Pleasant, or give such information as will secure him to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

PHILIP WINEBIDDLE.

July 9, 1813.